STEVE D. LARSON, OSB No. 863540

Email: slarson@stollberne.com

DAVID F. REES, OSB No. 945138

Email: drees@stollberne.com

MARK A. FRIEL, OSB No. 002592 Email: mfriel@stollberne.com

STOLL STOLL BERNE LOKTING & SHLACHTER P.C.

209 S.W. Oak Street, Fifth Floor

Portland, Oregon 97204 Telephone: (503) 227-1600 Facsimile: (503) 227-6840

CHARLES A. RINGO, OSB No. 893461

E-Mail: Charlie@Ringolaw.com CHARLIE RINGO & ASSOCIATES

974 NW Riverside Blvd

Bend, OR 97701 Telephone: (541) 330-6447 Facsimile: (541) 382-3328

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

DOUGLAS ASHBY, CAROL PORTO, GRANT WENZLICK, LEO NEWBERRY, and EVELYN BROEFFLE. Case No. CV 01-1446 BR

Plaintiffs,

PLAINTIFFS' SUBMISSION RE NON-PUNITIVE FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN AWARDING STATUTORY DAMAGES UNDER 15 U.S.C. § 1681n

v.

FARMERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF OREGON and FARMERS GROUP, INC.,

Defendants.

In its November 7, 2008, minute order, this Court invited the parties and intervenor United States to submit "without any advocacy or argument, any case citations for decisions involving class actions arising from the alleged violation of consumer protection statutes in

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STOLL STOLL BERNE LOKTING & SHLACHTER P.C. 209 S.W. OAK STREET PORTLAND, OREGON 97204 TEL. (503) 227-1600 FAX (503) 227-6840 which a jury has been instructed on non-punitive factors that may be considered in the jury's determination of the amount of statutory damages within a specified rate to be awarded to each class member."

Unfortunately, despite their efforts, plaintiffs have been unable to locate any case citations that meet all of the above criteria.

However, plaintiffs direct this Court's attention to Reynolds v. Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., 435 F.3d 1081, 1085 (9th Cir. 2006) (discussing the importance of consumers' right to receive notices of adverse action), rev'd on other grounds, Safeco Insurance Co. of America v. Burr, 127 S.Ct. 2201 (2007), and two non-class action cases that may provide some additional guidance regarding the purpose and measurement of statutory damages: Native American Arts, Inc. v. Bundy-Howard, Inc., 168 F.Supp.2d 905, 914-15 (N.D. Ill. 2001); and St. Louis, I.M. & S. Ry. Co. v. Williams, 251 U.S. 63, 67 (1919).

Plaintiffs also direct this Court's attention to the attached Exhibit 1, which is the instruction on statutory damages under the Fair Credit Reporting Act given to the jury in *Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association, Inc. v. USIS Commercial Services, Inc.*, No. 1:04-cv-01384-REB-CBS (D.Colo.), Docket No. 282, Attachment No. 3, Instruction No. 19 (available at https://ecf.cod.uscourts.gov). The jury instruction on statutory damages states, in its entirety:

INSTRUCTION NO. - 19 -

If you find in favor of a particular plaintiff on his claim that the defendant willfully violated the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), the essential elements of which are stated in Instruction No. 13, then you must award, for each violation, an amount of statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000. A plaintiff need not prove actual damages in order for you to award statutory damages.

See Exhibit 1.

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¹ Class certification was sought, but denied, in this case. *See Owner-Operator Indep. Drivers Assoc.*, 537 F.3d 1184, 1194 (10th Cir. 2008) (essential element of plaintiffs' claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) – that consumer report was inaccurate – necessitated individualized proof).

Finally, plaintiffs direct this Court's attention to the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, each of which provides the following factors to consider in awarding statutory damages in a class action: the frequency and persistence of noncompliance, the nature of such noncompliance, the extent to which the defendant's noncompliance was intentional, the resources of the defendant, and the number of persons adversely affected. 15 U.S.C. § 1693m(b)(2) (EFTA); 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(b)(2) (FDCPA).

DATED this 14th day of November, 2008.

STOLL STOLL BERNE LOKTING & SHLACHTER P.C.

By:

STEVE D. LARSON, OSB No. 86354 DAVID F. REES, OSB No. 94513 MARK A. FRIEL, OSB No. 00259

209 SW Oak Street, 5th Floor

Portland, OR 97204

Telephone: (503) 227-1600 Facsimile: (503) 227-6840 Email: slarson@ssbls.com Email: drees@ssbls.com Email: mfriel@ssbls.com

-AND-

CHARLES A. RINGO, OSB No. 89346 CHARLIE RINGO & ASSOCIATES PC 974 NW Riverside Blvd.

Bend, Oregon 97701

Telephone: (541) 330-6447 Facsimile: (541) 382-3328

E-Mail:

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